

## RIVERS AND FLOODS

[River and Flood Division, MERRILL BERNARD in Charge]

By BENNETT SWENSON

Table of flood stages during September 1937

[All dates in September unless otherwise specified]

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
ATLANTIC SLOPE DRAINAGE					
James: Columbia, Va. ....	Feet 10	1	2	Feet 10.6	2
Roanoke:					
Randolph, Va. ....	21	1	2	21.3	2
Weldon, N. C. ....	31	1	3	32.9	2
Scotland Neck, N. C. ....	23	7	9	37.8	8
Williamston, N. C. ....	10	Aug. 25	11	28.9	Aug. 30
		18	11	27.5	10
		Aug. 30	17	11.6	3
Tar:					
Rocky Mount, N. C. ....	8	Aug. 26	1	11.1	{Aug. 27, 29, 30
Tarboro, N. C. ....	18	Aug. 30	4	21.9	1
Greenville, N. C. ....	13	Aug. 31	6	16.2	3
Neuse:					
Smithfield, N. C. ....	13	Aug. 25	2	18.1	Aug. 29
Goldsboro, N. C. ....	14	7	10	14.5	8, 9
Kinston, N. C. ....	14	Aug. 29	7	18.6	3
		2	9	16.1	6
Saluda:					
Pelzer, S. C. ....	6	7	9	7.4	8
Chappells, S. C. ....	15	10	10	15.3	10
Santee:					
Rimini, S. C. ....	12	Aug. 27	19	13.4	3
		23	26	13.6	12
				12.6	24
Ferguson, S. C. ....	12	Aug. 29	26	12.9	6
				13.1	14, 15
EAST GULF OF MEXICO DRAINAGE					
Apalachicola: Blountstown, Fla. ....	15	2	4	15.6	2, 3
Choctawhatchee:					
Newton, Ala. ....	19	1	3	26.3	2
Geneva, Ala. ....	23	2	6	31.6	3
Caryville, Fla. ....	12	2	10	15.6	4
MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM					
Ohio Basin					
West Fork of White: Anderson, Ind. ....	8	5	8	9.7	6
Arkansas Basin					
North Canadian:					
Woodward, Okla. ....	5	9	9	5.0	9
Canton, Okla. ....	6	9	10	6.3	10
Yukon, Okla. ....	8	8	18	11.3	11
		22	22	8.1	22

1 Estimated.

2 Fell 0.2 foot below flood stage on 22d.

During September 1937 moderate floods occurred principally in the rivers of eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, in the Apalachicola and Choctawhatchee Rivers in Alabama and Florida, and in the North Canadian River in Oklahoma. A tabulation of the crest stages appears below.

The floods in North and South Carolina were mainly a continuation of high water during the close of August with a second rise occurring during the second week of September as a result of additional rains. The losses from these floods were as follows: Roanoke River, \$47,500; Neuse River, \$2,550; and Tar River, \$1,650. No damage of consequence occurred in the Saluda and Santee Rivers.

Heavy to excessive rains occurred over the Choctawhatchee and Apalachicola River watersheds on August 31–September 1, 1937, in connection with the passage of a slight tropical disturbance. Precipitation amounts for the 24 hours ending 7 a. m. September 1 for a few selected points in these watersheds were as follows: Newton, Ala., 10.86 inches; Geneva, Ala., 5.52 inches; Elba, Ala., 5.04 inches; Brundidge, Ala., 7.10 inches; Clayton, Ala., 3.02 inches; Troy, Ala., 7.46 inches; Brantley, Ala., 3.16 inches; Greenville, Ala., 2.14 inches; Caryville, Fla., 7.64 inches; and Blountstown, Fla., 4.12 inches.

These rains resulted in a light flood in the Apalachicola River and a moderate flood in the Choctawhatchee River from September 1–10. A total loss of about \$62,500 was reported for the Choctawhatchee River while no damage of consequence occurred in the Apalachicola River.

Heavy rains over the upper watershed of the North Canadian River, from September 5–10, resulted in minor flooding in that river. The only material damage that occurred was in Harper County with a total of about \$5,500.

An overflow occurred in the Ninnescah River in Kansas on September 8, caused by a heavy rain near Kingman, Kans., on the night of the 7–8th, totaling 5.35 inches. The loss resulting from this flood was estimated at \$20,500.

## WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS

[The Marine Division, WILLIS E. HURD, acting in charge]

## NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, SEPTEMBER 1937

By H. C. HUNTER

*Atmospheric pressure.*—The average pressure of the month was slightly above normal over the southeastern portion of the North Atlantic; also the station at Belle Isle, Newfoundland, indicated an average excess of 0.06 inch. More noteworthy, however, were the regions of deficient pressure. The northeastern and north-central areas had decided deficiencies, the greatest noted being 0.18 inch at Reykjavik, Iceland; while near the American coast and the West Indies there was nearly everywhere a deficiency from the Gulf of St. Lawrence southward.

At Bermuda the pressure averaged 0.08 inch less than normal.

The extremes of pressure noted in vessel reports are 30.62 and 28.20 inches. The higher reading was reported by radio on the evening of the 28th by the American liner *Scanpenn*, then about 100 miles east of Cape Race, where the meteorological station reported the same reading. Pressures almost as high had been reported by the American steamships *Topa Topa* and *Washington* on the 12th and 13th, respectively, near 47° N., 35° W. The lowest reading was noted by Norwegian motorship *California Express*, heavily involved in the northward-moving hurricane, about 1 a. m., on the 15th, near 20° N., 58° W.